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Report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, 15-26 May 2001

Addendum

Annex I

Statement issued in Kinshasa on 21 May 2001 by the Security Council mission at the close of its visit to Kinshasa

1. The Security Council mission expresses its appreciation to President Joseph Kabila and his Government for receiving them in Kinshasa and for the meetings they have had during their visit to Kinshasa.

2. For the first time since the outbreak of the conflict, a solution seems to be in sight in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Security Council mission stresses the urgency of taking advantage of this window of opportunity.

3. In 1999, the parties to the conflict signed the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, which set out a road map for the resolution of the conflict and the withdrawal of all foreign forces. The Security Council fully supports this Ceasefire Agreement, freely signed by all the belligerents, which has now begun to be put into effect. It is in that spirit that the Security Council dispatched this mission to the Great Lakes region.

4. The ceasefire is holding and the parties to the conflict, with one exception, have disengaged their forces in accordance with the agreement they have signed. It is imperative to complete the disengagement. The Security Council mission calls on the Front de libération du Congo (FLC) to respect its commitments to the full.

5. The parties to the conflict are working with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to prepare detailed plans and precise timetables, both for the total withdrawal of all foreign forces and for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation of the armed groups, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1341 (2001). The Security Council mission will take up these points with the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in Lusaka on 21 and 22 May 2001. It will determine whether the conditions have been met for the entry into phase III of MONUC.

6. The inter-Congolese dialogue has also moved forward, with the adoption of the declaration on fundamental principles for the inter-Congolese political negotiations

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adopted on 4 May 2001. The Security Council mission welcomes the measures taken to liberalize the political environment announced on 17 May 2001 by President Kabila, which create conditions favourable to the launching of the dialogue. The mission calls for a date to be set as soon as possible for sessions of the dialogue to commence, on Congolese soil.

7. The Security Council mission also calls on the parties to pursue their efforts towards the full implementation of the commitments they have entered into. Several important stages remain to be covered, including:

(a) The demilitarization of Kisangani, in accordance with Council resolution 1304 (2001);

(b) The co-location of the Joint Military Commission with MONUC.

8. The Security Council mission considers it indispensable for the return to peace to be accompanied by an economic revival. The mission announced yesterday the reopening of the inland riverine system within two weeks, thanks to the deployment of MONUC's riverine units, to be based at Mbandaka. The restoration of river traffic will permit the re-establishment of links between Kinshasa, Mbandaka and Kisangani.

9. The deployment of MONUC will also contribute to development in the sectors where the force is present. The international community and its donors will undertake numerous small local quick-impact projects.

10. Furthermore, the Security Council mission stresses the urgency of providing economic assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to accompany the onset of peace.

11. The looting of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's natural resources is unacceptable. Those resources belong to the Congolese people. The Security Council intends, if no progress is made within three months, to consider the measures necessary to put an end to this illegal exploitation.

12. The Security Council mission calls for the full respect of human rights by all the parties in the Congolese tragedy. It intends to recommend a significant increase in the number of human rights observers stationed with each MONUC contingent. Whatever the outcome, war criminals must be held accountable. Impunity must not be tolerated.

13. Lastly, there will be a durable peace only if all the countries of the region are successful in defining among themselves the rules by which to promote security and development. When the time comes, a conference on the Great Lakes region would allow for a close and continuous examination of these questions and would also bring together contributors from the donor countries.

14. Without underestimating the great difficulties that remain to be solved in this region, the Security Council mission leaves Kinshasa encouraged. The Security Council is determined to spare no efforts in assisting the parties in following through on their engagements. We must turn the page on the time of war. It is with peace, democracy, development and regional cooperation that the next page must be written to benefit all the people of the Great Lakes Region, and most of all the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Annex II

Agreement for a Ceasefire in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Joint meeting of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region

Communiqué

1. At the initiative of both parties, a joint meeting of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815, annex) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo took place in Lusaka, Zambia, on 22 May 2001, at the closing of the eleventh meeting of the Political Committee.

2. Mr. Frederick Chiluba, President of the Republic of Zambia opened the meeting.

3. All the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement attended the meeting. They included the following: Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC), the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD) and the Congolese Rally for Democracy-Kisangani (RCD-K). For the first time, representatives of Burundi were invited to participate in the meeting in order to discuss the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation (DDRRR) process. The Security Council mission was led by the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations and included the representatives of China, Colombia, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Singapore, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The representatives of the Republic of Zambia and the Organization of African Unity and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo also attended the meeting.

4. The Political Committee exchanged views with members of the Security Council on the process of implementation of the Lusaka peace agreement. It reviewed what had been done in the areas of disengagement, DDRRR, the withdrawal of foreign forces, the inter-Congolese dialogue, the co-location of the Joint Military Commission with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the demilitarization of Kisangani since their last meeting in February 2001. In all these, the Political Committee apprised the members of the Council of the efforts made by the signatories to ensure the return of peace to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region as a whole. The Political Committee expressed its appreciation and asked for continuation of the partnership with the Council. The members of the Council assured the Political Committee of their support and cooperation.

5. The meeting expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the various parties in the disengagement process and redeployment of forces since the last meeting of the Political Committee held on 6 April 2001. The Political Committee and the Security Council welcomed the declaration by MLC that it would disengage to the agreed positions with effect from 1 June 2001.

6. The meeting welcomed the adoption by the Political Committee of the plan for the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a calendar containing dates and timetables for implementation. The calendar is based on a start date of 22 February 2001, which is derived from Security Council resolution 1341 (2001). That resolution was adopted by the Council at the end of the last joint meeting, in New York, of the Council and the Political Committee.

7. The meeting welcomed the adoption by the Political Committee of the plan for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of all armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It was agreed that all parties that had not already done so would provide information as soon as possible on the numbers, location and armaments of the armed groups in order to facilitate United Nations planning to assist the parties in the DDRRR process. All parties confirmed the existence of relations at the level of head of State and senior officials and considered these an important contributory factor to the peace process.

8. The Political Committee appealed to the Security Council to authorize the planning for phase III of MONUC deployment, as soon as the Joint Military Commission and the Political Committee had made available to MONUC all the necessary information on DDRRR and the withdrawal of foreign forces. The Political Committee called upon the Council to take into account the complexity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo peace process when considering the size and mandate of phase III MONUC deployment.

9. The meeting appreciated the efforts made by the Facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue, Sir Ketumile Masire, and welcomed his proposal to convene a preparatory meeting for the dialogue on 16 July 2001. The Security Council and the Political Committee expressed strong support for the inter-Congolese dialogue.

10. Concerning the co-location of the Joint Military Commission and MONUC in Kinshasa, the Chairman of the Political Committee announced the creation of a team, comprising the Chairman and Vice-Chairman assisted by Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, to find a compromise on this issue.

11. The meeting also discussed the demilitarization of Kisangani, in light of Security Council resolution 1304 (2000), in which the Council had called for the full demilitarization of the city. Kisangani is still occupied by the forces of RCD.

12. The meeting expressed its profound gratitude to the people and Government of the Republic of Zambia for the hospitality and warm welcome extended to the members of the Political Committee during their stay in Lusaka.

Done at Lusaka on 22 May 2001

Annex III

AGREEMENT FOR A CEASEFIRE IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION

DRAFT PLAN FOR DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, REPATRIATION, REINTEGRATION (RESETTLEMENT) (DDRRR) OF ALL ARMED GROUPS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, HANDING OVER MASS KILLERS, PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND OTHER WAR CRIMINALS AND DISARMAMENT OF ALL CONGOLESE CIVILIANS WHO ARE ILLEGALLY ARMED.

PREAMBLE

PURSUANT to the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) particularly Article III, paras. 11a and b, 21 and 22; chapters 7, 8 and 9 of Annex A to the Agreement, in particular 7.4 (f-h), 8.2.1 (h), 8.2.2 (a-e), 9.1 and Annex C to the Agreement;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Mechanisms for Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation and Reintegration (Resettlement) of Armed Groups adopted by the Political Committee at its 6th Session held in Lusaka on 8-9 June 2000;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Concept of Operations on DDRRR endorsed by the Political Committee at its 10th meeting held in Lusaka on 6 April 2001 and the Committee's decision to request His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia, F. J. T. Chiluba, Chairman of the Lusaka Peace Process to invite Burundi to participate in the preparation and implementation of the DDRRR;

PURSUANT TO the 7th report of UN Secretary-General submitted to UN Security Council on 17 April 2001;

FURTHER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, particularly 1291, paras. 7 (c) and 15; 1304, para. 11; 1332, paras. 9 and 11; and 1341, para. 8;

The Governments of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the leadership of the

Movement for the Liberation of Congo (MLC), the Rally for Congolese Democracy (RCD) and the Rally for Congolese Democracy/Kisangani (RCD/K), hereinafter called "the Parties," in close liaison with MONUC and the Government of Burundi have agreed on the following plan for implementation of mechanisms for Disarmament[1], Demobilisation[2], Repatriation[3], and Reintegration[4] (Resettlement[5]) of the Armed Groups operating within the DRC.

I GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. To disarm, demobilise, repatriate, reintegrate (resettle) all armed groups in the DRC; hand over mass killers, perpetrators of crimes against humanity and other war criminals; and disarm all Congolese civilians who are illegally armed.

2. **Desired end state.** The desired end state would be as follows:

(a) The parties seek to establish circumstances whereby there are no armed groups or illegally armed civilians in the DRC (including along its borders) as well as to ensure the reintegration or the resettlement of personnel of the armed groups who are fully complying to the terms of this plan.

(b) In addition, the screening of genocidaires, perpetrators of crimes against humanity and other war criminals shall be accomplished expeditiously so that suspected criminals can be handed over to the International Court of Justice at Arusha.

II GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

3. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1341 urges all Parties to the conflict, in close liaison with MONUC, to prepare by 15 May 2001 for immediate implementation prioritised plans for disarmament, demobilisation, repatriation, reintegration or resettlement of all armed groups referred to in Annex 'C' to the Agreement.

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 - See definitions at Annex A

4. The Parties affirm the need to address the security concerns of the DRC and her neighbouring countries.

5. The Parties commit themselves to the process of locating, identifying, disarming and assembling all members of the armed groups and to take all the necessary measures to facilitate their repatriation.

6. The Parties assume full responsibility of ensuring that armed groups operating alongside their troops or on the territory under their control, comply with the processes leading to the dismantling of those groups.

III PREREQUISITES FOR THE SUCCESS OF DDRRR

7. Cessation of Support. It is crucial that all forms of support to the Armed Groups be withdrawn. Monitoring mechanisms should be put in place to ensure compliance. The DDRRR Plan should provide a timeframe for the cessation of State support. Throughout the process, the Parties should provide continuous information to JMC/MONUC on the presence of Armed Groups.

8. Amnesty. Granting of amnesty to the rank and file of Armed Groups who are not suspected "genocidaires" will be a much needed incentive to surrender. Amnesty laws should be adhered to by the amnesty granting countries. Monitoring Teams will be required to check on abuse.

9. Safe guards. Parties should create a conducive atmosphere for the reintegration and resettlement of their citizens into society and provide assurances that the amnesty laws will protect those being integrated. Monitoring teams are to check on infringement of human rights. Safe guards are to be included in the information campaign.

10. Settlement in third country. In cases where some members of Armed Groups are not willing to be repatriated to their countries of origin, the international community should locate willing third countries for resettlement. This excludes genocidaires.

11. The role of the UN in DDRRR. The UN is the only world body internationally accepted as an impartial arbitrator. Therefore, in addition to its verification and monitoring role, it is strongly proposed that the UN help manage DDRRR through an updated mandate. This should include the creation of a Co-ordinating Unit and the provision of security for the

assembly areas. This will act as an important and valuable incentive to the rank and file of the Armed Groups. DDRRR is a capital intensive exercise which could overlap into the post-conflict era. The massive resources required may only be made available through the continued support of the UN and international community.

IV CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

12. Having taken into account international attitudes towards DDRRR, a two-pronged approach has been adopted as follows:

a. Plan A-Voluntary Compliance of Armed Groups.
b. Plan B-Enforced Compliance of Armed Groups which will be developed based on the results of Plan A.

13. The option developed in this document is **Voluntary Compliance.**

14. The concept of operations to achieve the general objectives above mentioned in paras 1 and 2 is based on three phases.

a. **Phase I: The Preparatory Phase**[6]: includes appointment of a Co-ordinating Unit and a supporting UN mandate. Parties should have provided JMC/MONUC requested information about armed groups. The international community should seek willing third country(ies) for the resettlement programme.

b. **Phase II: The Execution Phase** includes implementation of practical procedures to disarm, demobilise and further to reintegrate or resettle all demobilised personnel of Armed Groups in one year time according to available resources.

c. **Phase III: The Review Phase**: assess the results of DDRRR programme and give recommendations.

[6] Preparatory phase See outline calendar planning for DDRR

V EXECUTION OF DDRRR PLAN

MANAGEMENT OF DDRRR

15. The UN should designate a co-ordinating unit to help oversee execution of the DDRRR process (see para 11). The roles of this body will include:

a. Co-ordination of all aspects of DDRRR

b. Information Management.

c. Identify requirements including resources and infrastructure.

d. Determine the packages for the whole process (skills training recommended)

e. Mobilize the international community for funds

f. Facilitate deployment of monitoring teams in the receiving countries.

g. Encourage Great Lakes conference on reconciliation

INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

16. The critical tool for a successful DDRRR programme based on voluntary compliance of armed groups and illegally armed Congolese civilians will be an information campaign. This campaign begins during the preparatory phase and must be well planned and executed to achieve the desired results. The UN, OAU and the signatories will be responsible for this campaign. This effort will be integrated into the international community's overall information campaign for the DRC.

7. Important issues to be addressed inter-alia:

a. Radio. Independent radio stations will beam necessary information for the targeted armed groups to surrender. Great Lakes countries shall be expected to allocate reasonable air time at prime time. The international community's human and material contribution will be essential.

b. Print media. An independent printing press will publish essential details about the DDRRR voluntary compliance option (pamphlets and posters).

c. Civil Society. Transmission of DDRR information must also be a accomplished using local chiefs, churches, NGOs, etc.

d. Essential information for broadcast.

i. Meaning of voluntary compliance (VC) option
ii. Time frame of the VC option
iii. Location of assembly areas
iv. Transport means
v. Amnesty details
vi. Incentives/Demobilisation package
vii. Host-country safeguards
viii. Handling of dependants

e. Languages. Both electronic and print media set up for this exercise must use languages used by the target audience (Kiswahili, Lingala, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, French).

f. Target Audience. In all endeavours, the targeted armed groups should be identified by name of their organization.

g. Outside Assistance. The most powerful broadcast houses (e.g. VOA, BBC, RFI, Africa Number 1, Channel Africa) should be contracted to extensively broadcast the VC terms.

VI CO-ORDINATION OF DDRRR PROCESS

18. The Co-ordinating Unit will monitor the activities of development agencies mandated to implement Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement activities within the region. Furthermore, the Unit should access this network and:

a. Assess the capacity of existing infrastructure and additional requirements.

b. Assess reconciliation efforts and safeguards

c. Recommend to the Coordinating staff confidence building measures.

d. Monitor resettlement and reintegration programs of the Governments.

VII PROCEDURES IN ASSEMBLY AREAS

REGISTRATION OF INMATES

19. On arrival in the Assembly areas, members of armed groups and their families will be required to complete a personal detail form (see Annex 'C').

DISARMAMENT AND PROCEDURES FOR SURRENDERED WEAPONS

20. Members of armed groups will surrender their weapons (arms and ammunition, including traditional weapons) in the Assembly Areas.

21. Camp security will be responsible for collecting weapons, which will then be registered (see Annex 'D'). During this process, these steps will be followed:

a. The disposition of serviceable weapons is to be determined according to the three proposed options which are attached at Annex 'E'.

b. A daily report on weapons will be sent to the Coordinating unit (see Annex 'D').

SCREENING OF "GENOCIDAIRES" AND WAR CRIMINALS

22. Immediately following confinement and disarmament, personnel will be screened by the relevant international agencies for genocide, crime against humanity and war crimes. Suspected war criminals will be:

a. Apprehended.

b. Documented by camp security.

c. Handed over to the International Court of Justice at Arusha.

d. A daily screening report will be sent to the Coordinating Staff.

e. Screening to be done timeously in order not to jeopardise the successful implementation of the DDRR.

HANDLING OF CHILD SOLDIERS

23. The Geneva Convention of 1949 and Protocols thereto of 1977 and the Convention on the rights of the Child stipulate the following procedures:

a. Identification and Registration.

b. Demobilization.

c. Hand over to Interim Care Site (ICS), which will be located in the general vicinity of the Assembly Areas.

d. Hand over at site to UNICEF at least within 48 hours.

e. Special protection to be arranged if necessary.

f. Health assessment and care.

SEPARATION OF SITES

24. To facilitate the disarmament process, responsible Assembly Area officials will separate former combatants from civilians, separate female soldiers from male soldiers, and establish a reasonable distance between sites. Management at each Assembly Area will be responsible for the separation process according to the available infrastructure and existing conditions. UN Agencies are to look after families of combatants as refugees.

DEPLOYMENT OF BASE SECURITY

25. The UN is requested to provide adequate security for the assembly areas. The co-ordination staff will work out necessary rules and regulations for the assembly areas in consultation with the respective security units. The

security units, in conjunction with the co-ordination staff, will establish rules and regulations for the assembly areas.

DEMOBILIZATION

26. The process of disarmament and onward movement of former combatants will take no more than 30 days, and ideally much less. Once the process of disarming and screening for "genocidaires" has been completed, counselling will be conducted to establish the following:

a. Future intentions, skills and expectations of individuals.

b. Aptitude toward life after combat.

c. Choice of country for resettlement/reintegration.

d. Preferred skills training, etc.

27. The interviews are to be used to create a database for resettlement and reintegration

REINTEGRATION

28. Some ex-combatants will opt to be reintegrated in their countries of origin. The Monitoring Teams should assess whether an atmosphere conducive for their reintegration into the social and economic fabric exists. Other aspects to be considered:

a. Granting of amnesty to those not suspected of genocide is a prerequisite.

b. Deployment of Monitoring Teams will boost confidence.

c. Sufficient safeguards must be put in place.

d. Training programs to prepare ex-combatants for a second career will be required.

e. Civil society in the countries of reintegration should be prepared to receive the ex-combatants through a intensive media campaign.

RESETTLEMENT

29. Having demobilized, some ex-combatants might indicate unwillingness to country excluding any country that borders the victimised state. Monitoring Teams in the resettlement countries will assess the following:

a. Support necessary for the resettlement of this new population.

b. Mobilize resources for skills training and subsequent integration into the national economy.

c. Continued monitoring of the system put into place.

VIII DISARMAMENT OF ILLEGALLY ARMED CONGOLESE CIVILIANS[7]

PROCESS

30. This operation should be part of Plan A. In this context, the public relations exercise should start with:

- Identification and location of their backers in the DRC and abroad.
- Convince these backers to motivate their combatants, or cut off aid.
- Invite some of their leaders to participate in the Inter-Congolese Dialogue.
- Invite the traditional leaders and the MWAMI to participate in the various phases of this (media and reinstallation) exercise.

31. Demarcate the areas of influence of the illegally armed Congolese civilians.

32. Assess the number of weapons and ammunition in their possession as well as the number of weapons held by the general population, by using reports by administrative authorities, neighbours or trustworthy people.

33. Provide funds to mount an operation similar to that which took place in MOZAMBIQUE (distribution of agricultural inputs, a fund for resettlement in their native villages, going back to school for the child soldiers).

34. After disarmament, all unserviceable arms shall be systematically destroyed in public and the rest shall be handed over to the armouries for the future Congolese Army.

35. The NGO's should pursue and intensify their current work

36. Encourage religious organisations to set up schools and orphanages and above all motivate them, with the support of the International

Community, to establish development projects throughout the DRC (construction, farming, plantations, fishing and livestock rearing).

[7] DRC have made a formal objection to the use of the word [illegible]

PLAN B - ENFORCED COMPLIANCE

To be worked out by a force that will carry out this task.

ROLES OF THE MONITORING TEAMS

41. Ensure compliance with the cessation of support of the Armed Groups.

Check on abuse of amnesty.

43. Check on the infringement of human rights.

44 Monitor resettlement and reintegration programme.

45. Any additional roles as assigned by the Co-ordinating Unit.

X CONCLUSION

46. Implementation of this Plan will depend on the provision of information on Armed Groups by the Parties.

References: UNSC Resolution 1341 (2001) Paras 8 and 20.
Lusaka Agreement -Para 11a of Article III.
Document on DDRRR of Armed Groups in DRC adopted by the 6th Session of the Political Committee.

Annexes:

Annex A – Definitions.
2. Annex B – Outline Calendar Planning for DDRR (R).
3. Annex C – Personal Details Form.
4. Annex D - Weapons Details Form
5. Annex E – Options for Disposal of Weapons.

Annex 'A' to revised Plan on DDRR as at 17.05.01

DEFINITIONS ON DISARMAMENT OF ARMED GROUPS

1. Disarmament is the collection, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. It includes the development of responsible arms management programmes.

2. Demobilisation is the process by which armed forces (Government and/or opposition or factional forces) either downsize or completely disband, as part of a broader transformation from war to peace. Typically, demobilisation involves the assembly, quartering, disarmament, administration and discharge of former combatants, who may receive some form of compensation and other assistance to encourage their transition to civilian life.

3. Repatriation is the process through which former ex-combatants of the armed groups are being repatriated to their countries of origin. The Parties shall create conditions conducive for the repatriation of both their military and civilian citizens. Bodies such as the UN, NGOs and other international role players shall oversee this process as part of a broader transformation from war to peace.

4. Reintegration is a process which assistance is provided to former combatants that would increase the potential for them and their families', economic and social reintegration into civil society. Such assistance could include cash or compensation in kind, as well as vocational training and income generating activities. UN, through its humanitarian agencies, shall work out the modalities of assistance to persons being integrated into society.

5. Resettlement is the process of finding a suitable location for ex-combatants and families in third countries.

6. Armed Groups means forces other than Government forces, RCD and MLC that are not signatories to this Agreement. They include ex-FAR, ADF, LRA, UNRF II, NALU, Interahamwe militias, FUNA, FDD, WNBF, UNITA and any other forces.

ANNEX 'B' to Revised Plan on DDRR as at 17.05.01

Outline Calendar Planning for DDRR (R)

	KEY EVENTS	ACTIVITY ON THE GROUND	REMARKS
Phase 1 **D+ to D+** **Preparatory Phase**	D Day is 22 Feb 01 - Presentation of DDRR (R) Draft Plan to PC. - Parties should have provided information to JMC/MONUC about armed groups. - UN to appoint a co-ordinating unit to oversee the DDRR (R) process. - Granting of amnesty - Preparation and launching of Information Campaign - Cessation of support to Armed Groups.		
Phase 2 **D+ to D+** **Execution Phase**	- Information campaign continues. - Confirmation of locations of assembly areas and visit to assembly areas. - Deployment of infantry units for security of assembly areas. - Briefing and deployment of Monitoring Teams. - Movement of armed groups to assembly areas. - Disarming of armed groups. - Demobilisation. - Reintegration and Resettlement programme.		
Phase 3 **D+ to D+** **Review Phase**	- Re-assessment of DDRR (R). - Recommendations.		

Annex IV

AGREEMENT FOR A CEASEFIRE

IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION

PLAN FOR THE ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN FORCES FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

PREAMBLE

PURSUANT to the Cease-fire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) particularly Article III para 12 and Chapter 4 para 4.1 and 4.2, Chapter 7 para 7.4.i, Chapter 8 para 8.2.1.i and Chapter 11 para 11.3 and 11.4 a of Annex 'A' to the Agreement.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT, Annex D to report on JMC's 3rd Session held in Harare, Zimbabwe 29 Nov – 04 Dec, 1999 on "Foreign Forces Withdrawal Plan".

FURTHER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT, the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions, particularly 1291 para 7C; 1304 paras 4 and 5; 1332 paras 9 and 10; and 1341 paras 6 and 20;

The Governments of Angola, The Democratic Republic of Congo(DRC), Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the leadership of the Movement for the Liberation of Congo (MLC) , the Rally for Congolese Democracy (RCD) and the Rally for Congolese Democracy/Kisangani (RCD/K) hereinafter called "the Parties", have agreed on the following plan for the orderly withdrawal of foreign forces from the DRC.

I MISSION

1. To conduct the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the DRC by D+180 in accordance with the Cease-fire Agreement and in conformity with the calendar as at Annex A to this Plan.

II CONCEPT OF WITHDRAWAL

2. Having disengaged and deployed to New Defensive Positions (NDPs), all foreign forces shall withdraw from their NDPs to designated Assembly Areas. From there they shall be repatriated to their respective countries. This provision does not preclude a Party from repatriating its forces directly from the NDPs. Foreign forces refer to the Armed Forces of Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe operating in the DRC.

3. Withdrawal from NDPs to Assembly areas shall be simultaneous within all the four areas:

a. Area 1 (LISALA)

b. Area 2 (BOENDE)

c. Area 3 (KABINDA)

d Area 4 (KABALO)

However, repatriation shall be sequential in accordance with the schedule at Annex A.

4. JMC/MONUC shall approve the assembly areas, withdrawal routes and exit points identified in agreement with respective Parties as required in Annex B.

5. The withdrawal of foreign forces shall be monitored and verified by designated JMC/MONUC Verification Monitoring Teams (VMTs) in their Assembly areas, and the UN Military Liaison Officers (MLOs) in the Parties' respective capitals (Kigali, Kampala, Harare, Windhoek and Luanda) shall monitor their arrival.

6. JMC / MONUC shall establish Monitoring Centres along the withdrawal routes, particularly at airports, exit border and harbour points where the Units, strength, quantities of arms, ammo and any other equipment shall be recorded.

III PRINCIPLES OF WITHDRAWAL

7. Tactical consideration. No Party should be placed at a tactical disadvantage during the withdrawal exercise.

8. **Assembly areas, withdrawal routes and exit points.** Selection of Assembly areas, withdrawal and exit points shall be mutually agreed upon between JMC/MONUC and the respective Parties; taking into consideration the terrain, basic infrastructure and the facilities which will allow easy organisation of logistic support.

9. **Prerequisites.** The following prerequisites must be met before a final withdrawal of foreign forces can take place:

a. Disengagement of Forces.

b. Disarmament of Armed Groups.

c. Holding of the National Dialogue and establishment of new institutions that will ensure the disarming of illegally armed civilians.

10. **Sequence of withdrawal**. Priority for withdrawal should be as follows:

a. Forward.

b. Centre.

c. Rear.

11. **Freedom of movement.** There shall be unrestricted freedom of movement across all areas of control for the passages of JMC and MONUC personnel.

12. **Phases of withdrawal.** Withdrawal shall be carried out in four phases as follows:

a. **Phase 1.** Preparatory Phase (D+48 to D+120)

(1) Provision of updated information, data, records for both troop strength and arms and any other equipment belonging to each of the foreign forces to JMC/MONUC.

(2) Plotting all the foreign forces' positions/locations within the DRC territory.

(3) Identifying and establishing Assembly areas, withdrawal routes and exit points.

(4) Defence Chiefs of the Parties sign the withdrawal Plan and issue withdrawal orders as in Annex C.

b. **Phase 2.** Withdrawal to Assembly Areas (D+121 to D+135)

(1) Movement to Assembly Areas to occur simultaneously for all foreign forces.

(2) VMTs to monitor and verify the movement of foreign forces.

c. **Phase 3**. Start the Repatriation of Foreign Forces (D+136 to D+155)

(1) At least 1/3 of each foreign force shall be repatriated during this phase.

(2) UN MLOs in the Parties' capitals shall confirm and report the arrival of the forces in their respective countries.

d. **Phase 4.** Complete withdrawal of all foreign forces (D+156 to D+180)

(1) Complete withdrawal of foreign forces from DRC.

(2) MONUC/JMC conducts verification of complete withdrawal of forces.

IV LOGISTIC SUPPORT

13. Parties shall be responsible for the logistic support to their forces to withdraw to Assembly areas and back to their respective countries.

V COMMAND AND CONTROL

14. The command and control structure for monitoring and verification is shown at Annex D. However MONUC may review its concept of operations and deploy additional MILOBS whenever it is deemed necessary, in order to perform the verification and monitoring mission of the withdrawal.

VI ENTRY INTO FORCE

15. This Plan shall enter into force upon adoption by the Political Committee and signature by the Parties Defence Chiefs.

Annexes

Annex A : Calendar for orderly withdrawal of foreign forces.

Annex B* : Information on orderly withdrawal of foreign forces.

Annex C* : Withdrawal Order.

Annex D* : Command and Control Structure.

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* Not included for technical reasons.

ANNEX A : CALENDAR FOR ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN FORCES

	KEY EVENTS	ACTIVITY ON THE GROUND	REMARKS
Phase I D +48 to D+120 Preparatory phase	D Day is 22 Feb 01. -Information on Parties' dispositions to be received by JMC/MONUC. -Information of forces about assembly areas, withdrawal itinerary, exit points and withdrawal schedule. -Defence Chiefs of the Parties sign the withdrawal Plan and issue the withdrawal orders. -JMC/MONUC to produce plan for monitoring the withdrawal of forces.	Cease-fire is in effect. Disengagement to NDP in process	Information of forces about assembly areas, withdrawal itinerary, exit points and withdrawal schedule.
Phase 2 D+121 to D+135 Withdrawal to Assembly Areas	Movement to assembly areas.	ZDF, NDF, FAA , RPA and UPDF withdraw to assembly areas.	Movement to Assembly areas to occur simultaneously for all foreign forces. VMTs to monitor and verify this movement.
Phase 3 D+136 to D+155 Start repatriation	Repatriation of Foreign Forces starts.	Above mentioned Forces shall repatriate at least1/3 of their forces.	UN MLOs in the capitals to monitor the repatriated forces.
Phase 4 D+156 to D+180 Completion of Withdrawal	Full repatriation and UN MLOs in capitals verification of repatriated forces.	Withdrawal is complete and MONUC/JMC conducts verification.	

15/05/01